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me, 'You have no proof whatever that an enveloping mound never existed.' I say, however, that the '*onus probandi*' rests with Mr. Lukis, and I call on him to supply it.

"Mr. Lukis says, 'He has seen many structures of this nature standing up in their naked simplicity in the immediate neighbourhood of Tumuli containing stone chambers identical in every respect with them;' but are not these stone chambers, covered or naked, 'Kistvaens,' and not true 'Cromleacs?'

"Cromleacs and Kistvaens are all one *class* or genus, but different as to *order* or species, and my object is to define this difference; and the discussion of the subject should be approached in a fair, candid, and liberal spirit.

"I have long thought, and I quite agree on this point with Mr. Lukis, that all our megalithic structures are not of one date, though they belong to the 'Stone Age;' and I propose in a future number of the Society's 'Journal' to show that it is highly probable that this remark refers to our 'Cromleacs.'

"Mr. Lukis proposes to substitute the term '*Chambered Tumulus*' for 'Cromleac.' How can a term having a compound meaning be applicable to a simple object? How can a chamber be also a Tumulus at one and the same time? If this is Mr. Lukis' idea of simplification, I claim to be allowed in turn to express my 'surprise.'

"We want a name for a species of megalithic structure distinct from our Kistvaens and chambered Tumuli; and 'Cromleac' will, in my opinion, answer uncommonly well. 'A chambered Tumulus' will generically describe 'all Tumuli containing chambers;' that I fully admit; but a chambered Tumulus is not a Cromleac."

The following papers were submitted to the Meeting:—

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#### REMARKS ON A KISTVAEN, AND ON SOME CARVINGS ON AN "EARTH-FAST" ROCK, IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH.

BY GEORGE V. DU NOYER, M. R. I. A.

At the northern end of the parish of Monasterboice, and at the distance of about three miles east of Collon, in the county of Louth, there is a large Kistvaen, in a remarkably good state of preservation, called CALLIAGH DIRRA'S HOUSE. It stands on the line of an apparently old wall fence; and it is exceedingly interesting, as tending to aid in illustrating my remarks on the classification of ancient megalithic structures published in the last number of our Journal.

This grave, "House," or "Bed," as such remains are frequently called, measures internally 12 feet 8 inches in length, by 3 feet in width at its western, and 4 feet at its eastern end. In it

we have a typical example of the true Kistvaen, as distinct from the true Cromleac; its form (see Plate I.), is rectangular, and its orientation due east and west; five large flagstones placed on edge form its southern side, with a supplemental stone at the exterior of the last flag at the S. W. angle of the structure; five other flags form the northern side, which is not equal in length to the southern, the difference being intended to be made up by the flag at the east end, which closed up the Kist; a large supplemental supporting stone rests against the third and fourth flags on the northern side, as shown in the view and plan of the chamber; the west end is blocked up by one large flag; and that which closed the east end is now lying on the ground. The whole structure is covered by four large flags. Along the southern side the three most westerly flags are supported externally by five small low blocks, securely set in the ground, like stunted buttresses; and it is possible that similar supports were originally placed around the structure; the whole of which, judging from analogy, must have been originally enveloped in a Tumulus.

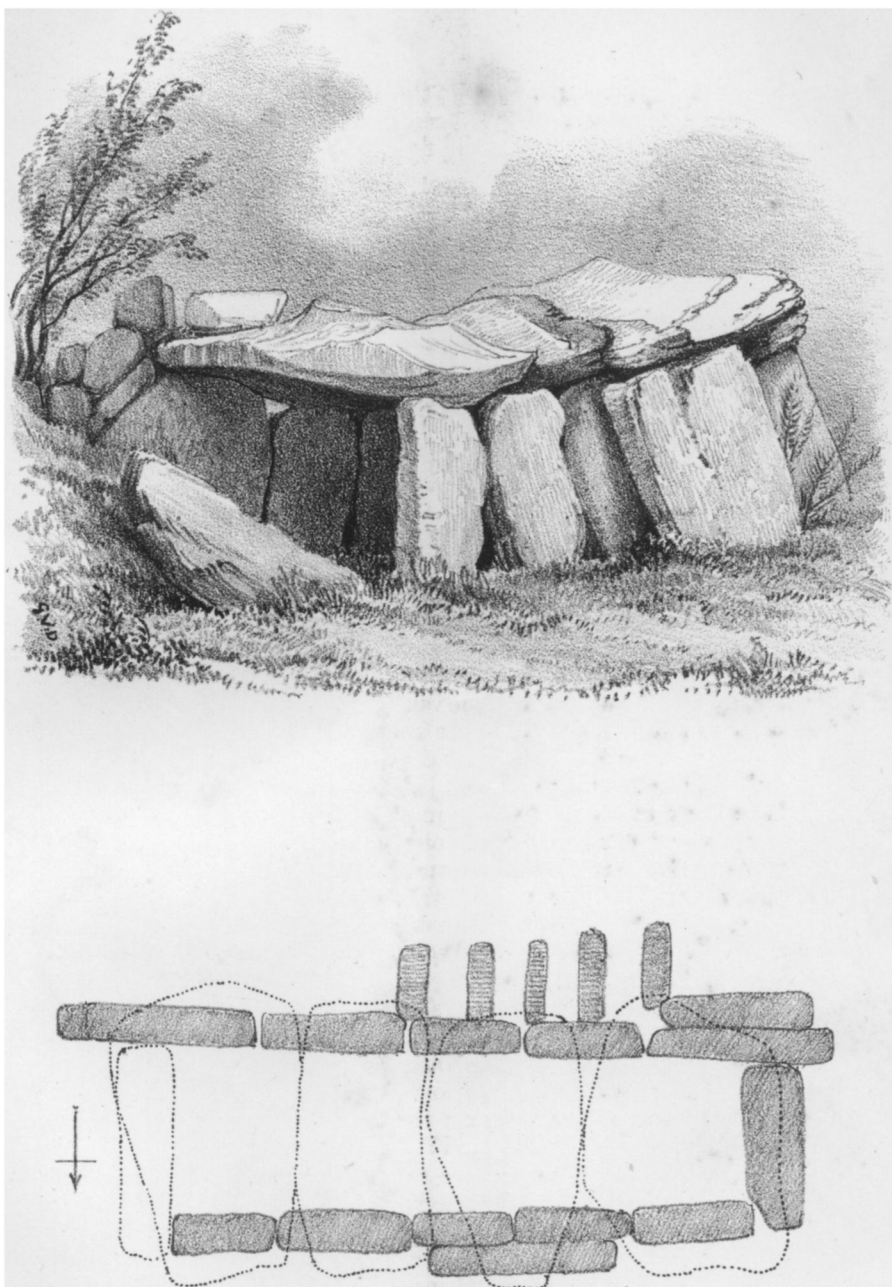
My friend Mr. Eugene A. Conwell, in his interesting account of his explorations of the ancient sepulchral Cairns on the Loughcrew Hills, county of Meath, published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. ix., part iv. (1867), quotes from a letter by the late Dr. O'Donovan (dated, Kells, July 30, 1836), wherein allusion is made to the celebrated hag of Irish lore called Callighe Bhéartha (Callighe Věřă), who gave her name (Slieve na Callighe) to the range of hills just alluded to. She is supposed to have been burried near this in the parish of Diamor, in a field called Cúl á móta (i. e. back of the moat). Subsequent research, however, led to the identification of the Kistvaen which I have now illustrated, from the parish of Monasterboice, as being the true grave or "House" of Callighe Věřă; but the local pronunciation of the word has been retained on the Ordnance Survey Map, County Louth, Sheet No. 21.

Since compiling my remarks on the classification of ancient Irish megalithic structures, published in the *Journal*, No. 52, April, 1866, I have looked further into the subject, and find that it has developed itself on several important points:—First, with regard to the Kistvaens or *true* graves; they are of three varieties, and are capable of being thus classified:—

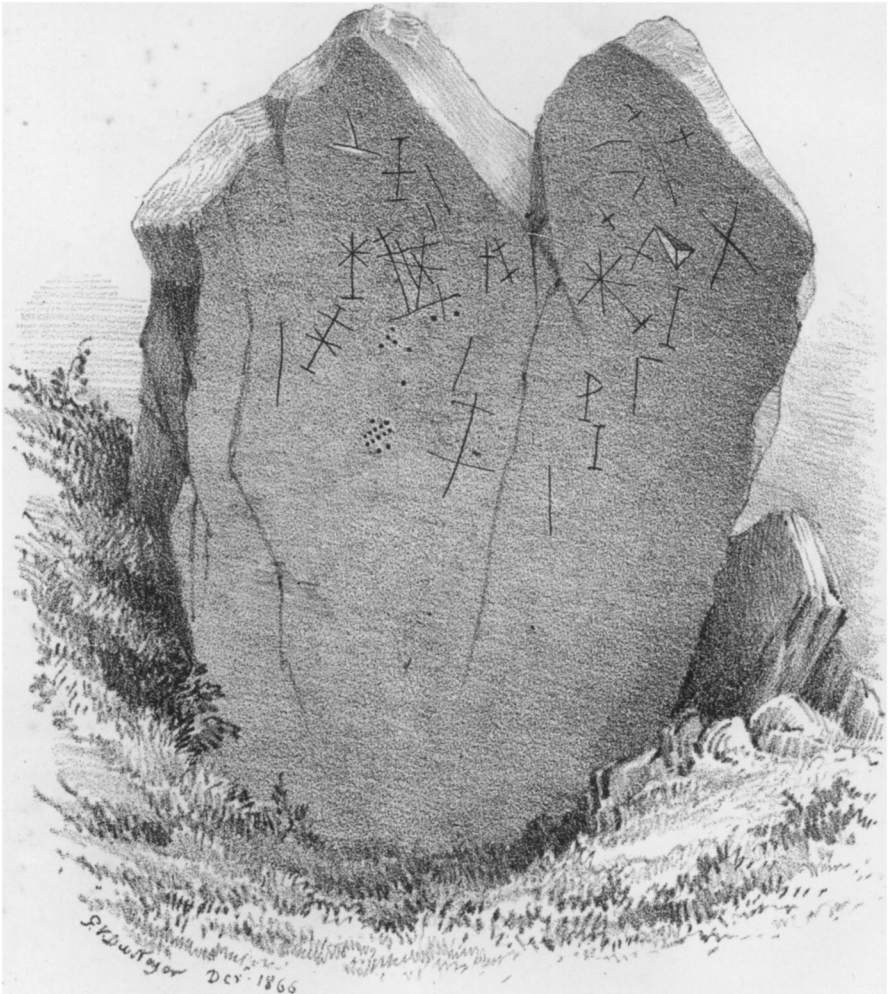
1st. The Leacht, or simple rectangular chamber formed of four stones, and covered by a single flag, like those so-called Cromleacs so common over the Burren country in the county of Clare;

2nd. The Kistvaen, or Cistfaen, the long rectangular chamber formed of many stones, and flagged overhead, like that which forms the subject of this notice.

3rd. The Cnocan Cist (as it might be called), or long rectangu-



Calliagh Birra's House,  
NORTHERN END OF THE PARISH OF MONASTERBOICE,  
CO. LOUTH.  
ORDNANCE SHEET N<sup>o</sup> 21.




CARVINGS ON NATURAL ROCK SURFACE,  
350 YARDS N.N.E. OF CALLIAGH DIRRA'S HOUSE,  
TOWNLAND OF PADDOCK,  
CO. LOUTH.  
SURFACE OF ROCK 6 FEET HIGH.

lar chamber, formed by a double row of upright slabs some feet apart, the intervening space being filled with *earth*, the covering slabs only reaching across the inner row of the side stones ; an example of which occurs on the northern slope of the hill to the south of Sporthouse, county of Waterford. It is quite possible that each of these structures represents a different age, which might synchronize with the order in which I have placed them.

With regard to the Cromleacs, it is a remarkable fact that close to very many of them a Kistvaen has been constructed ; and I go so far as to say that, if we had accurate records of what took place close around our existing true Cromleacs with reference to farming or such like operations during the last century or so, we would find that each Cromleac had its attendant Kistvaen, or grave—not that I ever regarded the Cromleac as a “sacrificial altar ;” but I believe that it was not the *grave proper*, but rather the commemorative sub-aërial structure to mark the site and fact of the interment either of a king or of a race.

The Cromleacs that I know of to which a Kistvaen is associated are those of Gallstown, county of Waterford ; Mountbrown, county of Carlow ; Mountvenus, county of Dublin. The Cromleac north of Dundalk, and that on top of Coolrus Hill, Queen’s County,<sup>1</sup> and doubtless many other similar examples, could be brought forward. Moreover, I believe I can show that we possess two distinct varieties of Cromleac ; but this point I shall reserve for the subject of a future notice.

At the distance of 350 yards to the N. W. of the Kistvaen called “Calliagh Dirra’s House,” I was fortunate enough, in the month of September, 1866, to discover some remarkable markings, “Graffiti,” produced by scraping and punching (see Plate II.) on an “earth-fast,” or natural rock surface of grey calcareous grit. Some of these devices are different from those on a similar rock at Rye-field, county of Cavan, which I described and figured in a previous number of this Journal, and they thus add to our information on this singularly interesting subject.

That these markings are of the remotest antiquity I have not the least doubt, as they are covered by a thick coating of lichen, and some them are of quite a Rhunic character. It is true that two of these devices, which are close to one another, resemble the Roman letters P, I, yet this resemblance is no doubt accidental ; just as some of the devices from the megalithic chambers of Slieve-na-Callighe and also those on some of the carved rocks in Sweden, closely resemble a pair of spectacles— ; yet no one for a mo-

<sup>1</sup> See “Transactions of Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society,” for the year 1850, vol. i., first series, p. 131.

ment could think that they had such a significance, though they possibly may be typical of the human face.<sup>1</sup>

The most remarkable of the devices on this rock may be described as a cross of eight arms, resting on a short flat pedestal. If this latter feature was removed, we have a close resemblance to the Runic letter H; the mark which resembles the letter P is very similar to the rune of the same significance; and the small simple cross, the upright arm being the longer, is quite like the Runic letter E.<sup>2</sup>

I have every reason to think that future explorers will show that we have true Runic inscriptions in Ireland; but as yet we have not accumulated sufficient data to enable us to speculate with any probability of arriving at the true date, history, or character of such ancient rock carvings as these. There cannot be a doubt as to their great antiquity; and I believe that they point to that one primitive race which overspread the northern hemisphere long before the formation of the present tribes and mixed races which now inhabit it.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that I have long advocated the theory of the unity of race of that people who carved the rude devices on our "earth-fast" rocks, and constructed our Cromleacs and megalithic structures; and I am gratified to find my views on this subject most markedly corroborated by that distinguished ethnologist, Professor Rüttimeyer, of Basle.

I shall close these few remarks by quoting the words of this *savant*, as given in the results of his investigations of the animal remains from the now submerged lake dwellings in Switzerland:—

"I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that even the oldest lake dwellings do not by any means exhibit to us the primitive population of our country . . . For my own part, therefore, I have little doubt of the existence, at one time, of a genuine primitive population throughout Europe. This appears to have been proved, as far as France is concerned, by the latest discoveries at Aurignac.<sup>3</sup> This seems to be the first place where we can no longer strive against the evidence of a European population who used as food, not only the urus and the bison, but also the mammoth and the rhinoceros; and who left the remains of their feasts, not only to be gnawed by the wolf and the fox, but also by the tiger and the hyena. . . .

"The discovery at Aurignac places the age of our lake dwellings at a comparatively late period, although almost immediately under our peat

<sup>1</sup> See Worsaae, and the Memoir on the Caves of Chaffaud (de Poitou), by MM. Brouillett and Meillett, with illustrations of the carved bones discovered in the stalagmite of the caves.

<sup>2</sup> See Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and the last volume of the

Spalding Club, where the cross of eight arms precisely the same as now figured is found on the rock at "Jonathan's Cave," East Wemyss, Forfarshire.

<sup>3</sup> See the "Société Philomathique de Paris, extrait de la Séance du 18 Mai, 1861."

beds, with their rich treasures, similar antiquities are found ; nay, still older remains are met with only a little deeper (in the slaty brown-coal of Dürnten, perhaps forty feet under the bed of the Lake Pfäffikon) than those of Aurignac, which have there been gnawed by hyenas, after having been despoiled of their marrow (like the bones at Robenhausen) by human hands.

“ This last fact would also point out to us the place where we have to look for the remains of the ancestors of the lake settlers, namely, *under* the glacial moraines ; for it is manifest that the people who inhabited the Grotto of Aurignac were older than the extension of the glaciers, and consequently also witnesses of this mighty phenomenon. . . . . At all events, the last gap between geological and historical time is now filled up by the discovery at Aurignac.”<sup>1</sup>

## THE RENTAL BOOK OF GERALD, NINTH EARL OF KILDARE, A. D. 1518.

(Continued from Vol. IV., p. 137.)

EDITED BY THE LATE HERBERT FRANCIS HORE, ESQ.

BEFORE continuing my task of publishing the Kildare Rental Book, I may mention that, on examining the MS. (which is numbered 3756 in the Harleian Collection), I observed that on the inside of the vellum cover there is the library ticket of John Clinton, Duke of Newcastle. This circumstance leads me to believe that this MS., which was taken to England by the Countess of Kildare, widow of the ninth Earl,<sup>2</sup> was subsequently in the possession of their daughter, Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, known to fame as “ The Fair Geraldine ;” and that by her it came to her second husband, Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and to his descendants. Passing from this fact (hitherto unnoticed), I proceed with my introductory observations.

Although this Rental and Memoranda Book of the greatest Anglo-Irish nobleman of his time does not, like the well-known “ Household” volume of a contemporary English nobleman, Henry, fifth Earl of Northumberland, drawn up in 1512, disclose the economy and style of living of a wealthy mediæval peer, it fully displays the riches and political and landed relations of the powerful chieftain who was often described, in earnest jest, as “ the King of Kildare,”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See “ Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other Parts of Europe, by Dr. Ferdinand Kellor, translated by John Edward Lee, F. S. A. :” London, 1866, pp. 359, 360.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. ii., New Series, p. 305 ; and “ Earls of Kildare,” vol. ii., p. 57.

<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Wolsey so styled this Earl. In 1529, the chaplain to the Emperor Charles V. writes from Ireland to his imperial master that Kildare “ is sovereign” in the district round Dublin, i. e., the Pale. (“ Earls of Kildare,” vol. ii., p. 36.)



# CORRIGENDA.

Page 492, line 42, *for* Mr. M. Du Noyer's paper, *read* Mr. Du Noyer's paper  
— 493, — 37, *for* Rhunic, *read* Kunic.